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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(March 22 - April 21, 1984)

May 1984

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

Analyst: Rachel Warner

PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Saharan Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa (U)
(22 March - 21 April 1984)

Africa General

PANA Expands

(Excerpt) The Pan-African News Agency (PANA) continues to function in Dakar, the capital of Senegal. It was created by the OAU because of the tendency of Western information agencies, publishing organs of the press, and radio and television stations in developing countries to give one-sided information, distorting world news. PANA is experiencing certain technical and financial difficulties, but in spite of this, is expanding its activities. (1 Apr 84, p. 4)

Industrial Conference

(Text) The work of the seventh conference of ministers of industry of African states, organized by the UN Economic Commission for Africa with the OAU and UNIDO (United Organization of Nations for Industrial Development), concluded in Addis Ababa. The conference participants discussed the important question of how to spur industrial growth in African countries. (2 Apr 84, p. 5)

Conservation Conference

(Text) The first all-African conference on environmental problems concluded in Lusaka, Zambia. The participants adopted a plan for the conservation of natural resources of the continent by means of more rationing of their use. The conference was sponsored by the United Nations. (16 Apr 84, p. 5)

New Regional Trade Union

(Excerpt) A new trade union called the Organization of the Workers of West Africa was created which includes the trade unions of 13 countries belonging to ECOWAS of which the goal is the economic integration of the countries of this region. Headquarters of the union will temporarily be in Benin. (18 Apr 84, p. 1)

Kampuchean Visits

(Excerpt) A delegation from Kampuchea visited the Seychelles, Cape Verde, Ghana, Berlin, Angola, Zambia and Guinea-Bissau. The meetings and talks were evidence of the continuing growth of the international prestige of Kampuchea and its growing foreign ties. (19 Apr 84, p. 5)

Southern Africa/Angola

Meeting in Cuba

(Excerpt) Talks between the Angolan delegation headed by President dos Santos and the Cuban delegation headed by Fidel Castro on the situation in southern Africa took place in Havana. Namibia was not the only topic of conversation. In essence, South Africa has developed a wide range of subversive

activities against its neighboring African states, including intensified military, economic, and political pressure as well as trade sanctions. Special attention is given to the destabilization of the young independent states in the form of puppet bandits such as UNITA in Angola and RENAMO in Mozambique. However, in spite of underhanded plotting which has caused no small amount of damage to the frontline states, South African attempts to make them its colonies have failed. The result is South Africa's new role as "peacemaker" which emerged in the form of its nonaggression agreement with Mozambique and the withdrawal of its troops from Angola. (22 Mar 84, p. 5)

Angola

First Union Congress

(Excerpt) The Angolan capital is hosting the delegates and foreign guests of the first Congress of the National Union of Angolan Workers which will open tomorrow. The Congress is interpreted in Luanda as the largest event in the social and political life of the country. It will examine and ratify new program amendments which, during the last few months, have become points of issue in all trade organizations. Among these amendments are the establishment and structure of Angolan unions, and the goals and tasks of the Union. According to many commentators, the purpose of the Congress is to clarify the position which the Angolan working class takes as a decisive rebuff of South African and American intrigues. (11 Apr 84, p. 4)

Friendly Talks

(Excerpt) On 20 April, First Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministries I. V. Arkhipov received leaders of the state organs of the Angolan Workers' Party. Both sides exchanged ideas. (21 Apr 84, p. 4)

Benin

Kerekou Speech

(Summary) President Mathieu Kerekou spoke in Cotonou in front of an audience of political and ideological trainees for party membership, emphasizing the struggle for the growth of a Socialist society based on Marxism-Leninism. (18 Apr 84, p. 4)

Cameroon

Coup Attempt

(Text) According to reports from Yaounde, a state coup was attempted by part of the Republican Guard whose function is to guard state institutions and participants in various ceremonies. France Presse reports that the conspirators successfully captured the airport, radio station and several other important objectives in the capital. However, a larger part of the army supported the government. In a 24-hour period in Yaounde and its suburbs, as well as in Douala, fighting broke out and artillery was used. Telephone and telegraph services were interrupted. At present, according to a radio announcement by President Paul Biya, the government controls the country. (9 Apr 84, p. 5)

The Situation in Chad

(Text) The national freedom army in Chad is continuing its struggle against the pro-American regime of Hissein Habre and the activities of the interventionist forces on his behalf. GUNT radio reported that for the past few days, GUNT forces had been engaged in military operations in the south. In battles at the village of Lombo, GUNT forces killed 77 soldiers and officers, and attacked Habre's units not far from the city of Moundou to the west of the Logone River, and in other areas of Chad. (28 Mar 84, p. 5)

To End Interference

(Text) French Prime Minister P. Mauroy has visited Chad. He met with H. Habre, the head of the present regime, and with the commander of the French expeditionary corps. Commenting on the results of the talks, the newspaper L'Humanite wrote that N'Djamena wants France to widen its military interference in the country. By all accounts, Washington and Paris want the same thing. For it is precisely their actions that have exacerbated the situation in that republic. Fighting is going on there, and bloodshed is continuing. The OAU's attempts to find a way out of the crisis on the basis of national reconciliation are coming up against the obstructionist stand of the administration of H. Habre, who is backed by Washington and Paris. The impression is being formed that they are deliberately preventing the conflagration of civil war in Chad from being extinguished. The country has been split. Part of it is occupied by French troops transferred to the former colony under overt pressure from Washington. Proceeding from strategic considerations, it is undoubtedly advantageous for imperialist forces to preserve their military presence at the heart of the African continent. In addition, the events in Chad are being used to put pressure on neighboring progressive states. Libya has become the prime target of intrigues.

The anti-Libyan campaign being conducted by the United States has recently attained new scope. Two American AWACS electronic reconnaissance aircraft have been transferred to Egypt to observe Libyan territory. The United States is building up its military presence near Libya's borders. The Libyan Jamahiriyah has asked the United Nations to examine the hostile US actions. The Security Council has resumed its discussion of the situation in northeast Africa. The delegates' speeches were sharply critical of the American "gunboat policy," which is a reflection of Washington's overall militarist policy with regard to developing countries. Gross violation of sovereignty and the flouting of the elementary norms of international law have become the distinguishing features of the foreign policy line of the present leaders at the White House. Grenada, Nicaragua, and Lebanon can serve as examples of this. And the dark contingent is no exception. The US military-expansionist policy extends to many regions of Africa. The actions of the United States and some of its allies have dangerously exacerbated the situation in that region. Only the cessation of foreign interference can bring peace to this long-suffering part of Africa. (4 Apr 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #067, 5 Apr 84, p. J1)

Fighting Continued

(Excerpt) GUNT radio reported from Bardai that fighting between GUNT forces and those of the pro-American puppet regime of Habre continues in various areas around the country. The report noted that as a result of the latest operations, GUNT soldiers killed more than 50 N'Djamena troops. (6 Apr 84, p. 5)

French Remain

(Excerpt) The French expeditionary corps, which has been in Chad since last August, is suffering losses. Nine soldiers were killed and six seriously injured last Saturday. Four contradictory versions of the incident were given by official representatives, the Paris newspapers note. According to official reports, a unit of the French corps suffered the losses during a reconnaissance raid to the north of Oum-Chalouba. However, neither the difficult financial aspect of this interventionist action, which has already cost France more than one million francs, nor the sacrifices of soldiers and officers of the 3,500 French corps in Chad have influenced Paris to revise its policy in this African country. (11 Apr 84, p. 5)

Reconnaissance Operations

(Text) The N'Djamena regime, in conjunction with the French interventionist forces, is getting ready for an offensive against the forces of the National Unity Transition Government concentrated in the vicinity of Largeau. Reporting this, the newspaper Le Matin notes that subunits of the French contingent are conducting extensive reconnaissance operations. According to a broadcast by the "Antenne-2" television company, all the French Mirages, Jaguars, and tanker aircraft at N'Djamena airfield simultaneously took to the air the other day. The French National Defense Ministry was quick to call this an "exercise." But local observers point out that the pilots are rehearsing offensive actions against targets in the north. The Paris press links the operation preparations with French Premier P. Mauroy's recent visit to Chad. (12 Apr 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #074, 16 Apr 84, p. J1)

Congo

Preparations for Party Congress

(Text) The work of the committee on preparations for the Third Congress of the Congolese Workers' Party has been completed. Its members worked out documents of the impending forum, to be applied to party activities. (28 Mar 84, p. 5)

Ethiopia

Profile of Mengistu

(Text) Today Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and the Commission for Organization the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), arrives in Moscow on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was born in 1941. He is a graduate of the military training center in Ethiopia, of officer retraining courses abroad, and also of Addis Ababa University's Department of Economics. He participated actively in the underground antimonarchy movement in the army. As Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Armed Forces, Police, and Territorial Army, he headed the Ethiopian Armed Forces' revolutionary uprising against the feudal monarchist regime in 1974. After the overthrow of the emperor in Ethiopia the coordinating committee was transformed into the PMAC, which became the collective head of state. Mengistu Haile Mariam was elected Chairman of the PMAC in February 1977. He is also Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Commander-in-Chief of Socialist Ethiopia's revolutionary army, and Chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council which proclaims as its aim the creation of a vanguard party guided by the principles of scientific socialism.

Under Mengistu Haile Mariam's leadership, progressive transformations in various spheres are being implemented in the country in the interests of the working people's masses. Socialist Ethiopia pursues an anti-imperialist, anticolonialist course, actively favors the strengthening of peace and international security, supports the peoples' national liberation struggle, and advocates the strengthening of African unity. In 1983 Mengistu Haile Mariam was elected Chairman of the OAU.

Ethiopia's Government pursues a policy of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other Socialist community countries. A Friendship and Cooperation Treaty between the USSR and Socialist Ethiopia was concluded in November 1978. Mengistu Haile Mariam makes a great personal contribution to the development of Soviet-Ethiopian relations. He has repeatedly visited the Soviet Union at the head of official delegations. Mengistu Haile Mariam has been awarded the title Hero of Socialist Ethiopia as well as a number of other Ethiopian and foreign decorations. In 1980 he was awarded the Order of the October Revolution. Soviet people cordially greet Mengistu Haile Mariam and through him the friendly Ethiopian people and express the confidence that the visit will serve the cause of further developing friendship and fruitful cooperation between the peoples of the two countries. (29 Mar 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #064, 2 Apr 84, pp. J3-4)

On a Friendly Visit

(Text) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, arrived in Moscow on 29 March on a working friendly visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Mengistu was warmly welcomed at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign Minister; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Ye.K. Ligachev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The guest was also welcomed by I.Ye. Polyakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Ministers N.F. Vasilyev, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and V.V. Fedorchuk; N.V. Ogarkov, USSR First Deputy Defense Minister; V.P. Lakhtin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Gosplan; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; A.I. Kachanov, First Deputy Chairman

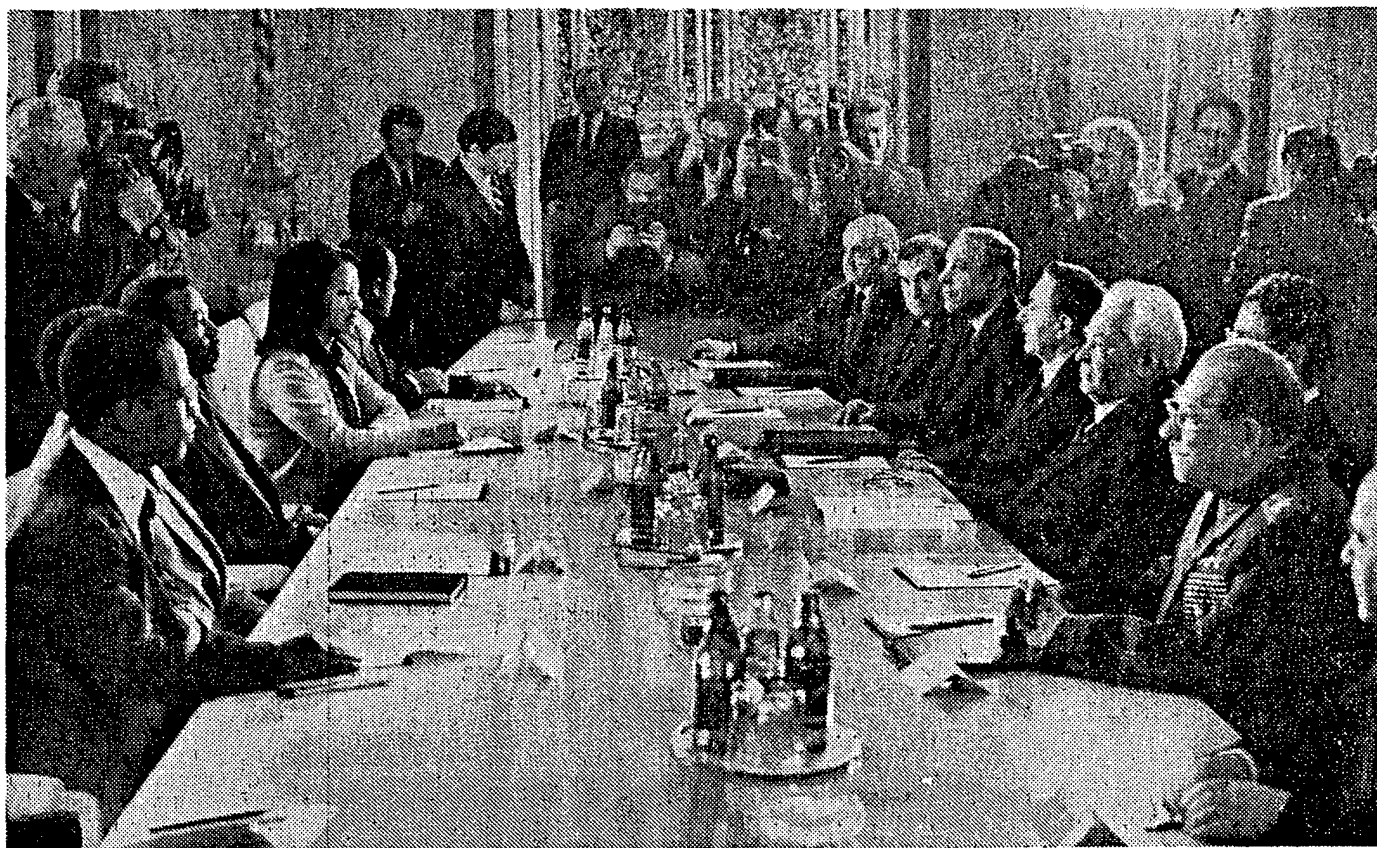
of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; USSR Deputy Ministers L.F. Ilichev, V.I. Petrov, and M.A. Timofeyev; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to Socialist Ethiopia; V.M. Vasaev, D.S. Nikiforov, and Yu.N. Chernyakov, members of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and other officials. Nesibu Taye, Socialist Ethiopia's Ambassador to the USSR, and Ethiopian students attending the capital's VUZes were among the welcoming party. The state flags of Socialist Ethiopia and the USSR were flying at the airport. (30 Mar 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #063, 30 Mar 84, p. J1)

Mengistu's Kremlin Speech

(Excerpt) First of all, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE), the Ethiopian people and Provisional Military Government, and on my own behalf, I want to express our joy and gratitude for the warm and fraternal reception we have had since we arrived in the splendid, ancient city of Moscow and also for the kind words Comrade Chernenko has just spoken about the people and revolution in Ethiopia and the leaders of our country, which reflects so strikingly the sincere friendship that exists between our countries.

The all-round assistance of the Soviet Union, which has been rendered from the very beginning, plays a tremendous part in the history of our revolution, which began in 1974. The Ethiopian people will never forget the debt they owe to the Socialist countries, primarily to the Soviet Union, marching in their vanguard, which on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and the consistent fulfillment of their revolutionary duty came to our aid at the time when foreign aggressors and domestic reaction were trying to overturn our revolution. The ties that exist between our countries in the political, economic, and social spheres are constantly developing and strengthening. Our cooperation in various spheres is practical evidence of this. The assistance that has been and is being rendered by the fraternal Soviet Union plays a special part in the difficult struggle to release our motherland from backwardness and solve the tasks of Socialist construction. The experience we derive from the great CPSU is of very important significance for us at the current, final stage of the creation of a sound party which will assume the leadership of the revolution and the people. The present ties and exchange of experience between the COPWE and the CPSU create favorable conditions for the work of the future party of the working people of Ethiopia. Once again I want to express cordial gratitude on behalf of the Ethiopian people and Government to the CPSU and to the Soviet Government and people for the assistance they have given and are giving to us. (30 Mar 84, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #066, 4 Apr 84, pp. J1-4)

Talks at the Kremlin



(Text) Talks were held in the Kremlin 29 March between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia (COPWE). On the Soviet side the talks were attended by Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR Foreign Minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrad Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister.

On the Ethiopian side were Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) and of the COPWE Executive Committee and Minister of National Defense; Addis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and the COPWE Executive Committee and Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council; Goshu Wolde, member of the COPWE Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hailu Yemanu, member of the COPWE Central Committee and Minister of Industry; and Tesfaye Dinka, member of the COPWE Central Committee and Minister of Finance.

There was an exchange of information on the progress being made in the implementation of the very important tasks of internal policy being tackled by the Soviet people and the working people of Ethiopia. Topical questions of

Soviet-Ethiopian relations, the firm foundation of which is the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation concluded on 20 November 1978, were also discussed. Chernenko and Mengistu expressed satisfaction with the successful development of relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, and spoke in favor of strengthening them further. Particular stress was placed on the importance of the close friendly links established between the CPSU and COPWE, and expression was given to the mutual desire to continue further the development of cooperation in this sphere. Mengistu expressed deep gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the great help given to that development of Ethiopia's economy and to strengthening its defense capability. Chernenko stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to give support to the people of Ethiopia going along the road of progressive social and economic reforms and defending its freedom and independence.

In reviewing the international situation, Chernenko and Mengistu confirmed the full unity of views of the Soviet Union and Ethiopia on the main issues. They noted that the chief cause of the dangerous development of the present international situation is the policy of the most aggressive forces of America imperialism which, aspiring toward world domination, have started on the road of militarism and unrestrained arms race, exacerbation of tension and interference in the affairs of sovereign states. Decisive condemnation was expressed for such a course as one which creates a threat to peace and international security. It was stressed that it is necessary to step up the activity of anti-imperialist and antimilitarist forces toward preserving the peace and security of the peoples. In the course of the conversation there was an in-depth exchange of views on the situation of the African continent and first of all in the Horn of Africa. It was noted that imperialist states led by the United States are intensifying the policy of pressure on African countries, and are pursuing a line of crude interference in their internal affairs. They are also trying to involve these countries in their far-reaching militarist plans. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are opposed to the imperialist plans of turning the African continent into an arena of global political and military confrontation. The talks passed in an atmosphere of warmth, friendship, and mutual understanding on the issues under consideration. Present during the conversation were Sharapov, aide to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador in Ethiopia; and Nesibu Taye, Ambassador of Ethiopia in the USSR. (30 Mar 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #063, 30 Mar 84, pp. J1-2)

Chernenko's Speech

(Excerpt) I would like to speak, first and foremost, about the liking and comradely solidarity which are felt in the Soviet Union for the courageous people of Socialist Ethiopia and to welcome from the bottom of my heart its distinguished representatives, headed by Comrade Mengistu. Longstanding and friendly ties exist between our peoples. However, it was only after the victory of the Ethiopian revolution, the 10th anniversary of which will be celebrated this year, that these relations really blossomed and became enriched by new aspects. They are firmly sealed by our Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. Your visit to Moscow, Comrade Mengistu, continues the good traditions of Soviet-Ethiopian meetings at the summit level. We regard it as yet another important proof of the full-blooded and dynamic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia, between the CPSU and COPWE. By their friendship the Soviet Union and Ethiopia are making a contribution to the strengthening of peace and cooperation between the peoples.

In order to camouflage its policy, the American Administration is now trying in every way to pass itself off as a "lover of peace." However, everyone can see the real value of such posturing. Recently, the Soviet Union expressed readiness to reach agreement with other nuclear powers to jointly recognize norms regulating relations between them which should eventually contribute to the reduction and subsequent liquidation of nuclear armaments. How did the United States respond to this? I must say that no reply has come from Washington to this proposal. The value of the lofty phrases about US readiness to work for lessening international tension and to act in a spirit of restraint and nonuse of force or the threat of force can be clearly seen from the example of Nicaragua, against which the American special services and their hirelings are waging an undeclared war. They are committing acts of violence and are killing peaceful civilians. Does Washington really think that its policy of state terrorism and intervention in the affairs of sovereign states will be interpreted as "peacemaking" efforts? It is profoundly erroneous to think so.

A complex situation is now developing in southern Africa, where the South African racist regime, with the connivance of the United States, believes itself entitled to ignore the resolutions of the UN Security Council on independence for Namibia and to carry out acts of open aggression against neighboring African states. Using the carrot and stick method of taking advantage of the African peoples' interest in living in peace and conditions of stability, the United States and some of its allies are striving to impose their wishes on the people of southern Africa. But the people will judge the situation in southern Africa by whether the security of the African states, which are the victims of aggression by South Africa, is truly guaranteed, by whether the people of Namibia are able to obtain their freedom and independence, and, by whether the disgraceful system of apartheid is finally ended. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it continues to come out firmly in support of Angola, Mozambique, and the other "frontline" states and also the fighters for the liberation of southern Africa from colonialism and racism.

In conclusion I would like to say that in the Soviet Union, Ethiopia's principled position on current pressing problems and its contribution to the struggle for peace and strengthening international security are highly appreciated. I am convinced that our friendly relations with Ethiopia will be further developed as a result of the present talks. (30 Mar 84, p. 2, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #063, 30 Mar 84, pp. J3-5)

Meetings With Gromyko and Aliyev

(Excerpt) In the Kremlin on 30 March there was a meeting between Comrade Gromyko and Mengistu. Mengistu expressed profound gratitude for and gave a high appraisal of the 29 March conversation with Comrade Chernenko. There was a detailed exchange of views on a number of topical international problems of interest to both sides and of questions regarding Soviet-Ethiopian relations. Present at the talk for the Ethiopian side were Goshu Wolde, Ethiopian Foreign Minister; Mengistu Gemech, Special Assistant to the Chairman of the PMAC and COPWE; and Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR; and for the Soviet side, L.F. Ilichev and A.G. Kovalev, USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers; and K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia.

On the same day there was a conversation between Comrade Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of

Ministers, and Mengistu. Their conversation, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, considered specific issues relating to bilateral trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the state and existence of fine prospects for the further development of Soviet-Ethiopian links and interaction in these spheres. Present at the talk for the Soviet side were V.P. Lakhtin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Gosplan; G.K. Zhuravlev, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister; P.Ya. Koshelev, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and also K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to Ethiopia. For the Ethiopian side were A. Tedla, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Executive Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Central Planning Council; Ministers H. Yemanu, T. Dinka, K. Gebre, T.S. Aytenfiso, W. Chekol, and Y. Muleta; and Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR. (1 Apr 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #065, 3 Apr 84, p. J6)

Developing Economic Cooperation

(Text) Intergovernmental documents which provide for the further development of economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia in the agriculture, chemical industry, and light industry spheres were signed at the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on 31 March. The documents were signed for the Soviet side by A.I. Kachanov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Ethiopian side by Hailu Yemanu, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and Minister of Industry. (1 Apr 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #067, 5 Apr 84, pp. J1-2)

Joint Soviet-Ethiopian Communique

(Excerpt) During the talks, which took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere and in a spirit of friendship and complete mutual understanding, there was a discussion of questions of Soviet-Ethiopian relations and cooperation and topical international problems of mutual interest. The Soviet leaders told their Ethiopian friends of the Soviet people's strenuous creative labor to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the steps taken by the party to develop the country's industry and agriculture, improve the management of the economy, and boost Soviet people's prosperity. Attention was also drawn to the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and safeguarding peaceful conditions on our planet. The Ethiopian side provided information on the process of the country's revolutionary development as a whole and in particular its present stage and described the efforts of the revolutionary government and COPWE to implement socioeconomic transformations in the interest of the Ethiopian working masses. The Ethiopian friends described in detail to the Soviet side the 10-year development plan and the prospects for its gradual implementation and their work at the concluding stage in creating a vanguard party guided by the principles of scientific socialism. On behalf of the Ethiopian people, Mengistu expressed thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government, and entire Soviet people for the aid and support which the Soviet Union is rendering in resolving the tasks of developing Socialist Ethiopia's national economy and consolidating its defense

capability. Both sides confirmed their mutual desire to continue to develop all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia in all fields of development, including the economic, trade, and scientific-technical fields, and in the spheres of culture, science, education, health, and sport, and the training of national cadres. In this connection the Soviet side expressed full support for the development aims and programs and their implementation.

The sides exchanged opinions on the situation in Africa. They noted that the imperialist states headed by the United States are stepping up their policy of pressure on African countries, are pursuing a line of crude interference in their internal affairs, and are also striving to involve these countries in their far-reaching militarist plans. The imperialists' intrigues are aimed against those African states following an independent foreign policy course and marching along the path of progressive socioeconomic transformation. The Soviet Union and Ethiopia are resolutely against the transformation of the African continent into the arena of global political and military confrontation. They categorically reject any attempts by the imperialist powers to proclaim either Africa as a whole or some of its regions to be the sphere of their so-called "vital interests."

Discussing the situation in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia confirmed their well-known position in favor of establishing an atmosphere of mutual understanding and good-neighborliness in the region on the basis of mutual respect by all states for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and inviolability of frontiers, non-interference in one another's internal affairs, and renunciation of territorial claims. The Soviet Union noted the consistent nature of the efforts being made by Ethiopia to institute and maintain relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with neighboring states.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia also condemned the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist Pretoria regime. They advocate immediately granting independence to the Namibian people on the basis of the fulfillment of UN decisions on this question in their totality, including Security Council Resolutions 435 and 539. They resolutely reject any attempts to link the resolution of the questions Namibia's decolonization with any unrelated questions, including the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalists from Angola. The sides reaffirmed their full support for the South West Africa People's Organization as the sole, genuine representative of Namibia's people. The two sides noted the important role played by the OAU in upholding the interests of Africa's peoples who are fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid. Its significance for further strengthening the African states' sovereignty and national independence and for the cause of maintaining universal peace and the people's security was also noted.

The Soviet Union and Ethiopia noted the increased danger to the cause of peace associated with the buildup by the United States and a number of other NATO countries of their naval forces, as well as the expansion of their military bases in the Indian Ocean region, the Red Sea, and the Persian Gulf. They once again reaffirmed their support for the nonaligned states' proposal on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and came out in favor of the speediest convocation of an international conference to this end, as is provided for by the relevant UN General Assembly decisions. Both sides voiced concern in connection with the dangerous situation in the Near East, a consequence of the aggressive

policy of imperialist forces. They resolutely condemned these forces' interference in the affairs of Lebanon and other sovereign Arab states, and also the policy of military pressure and threats they are pursuing.

Both sides believe that Mengistu's visit to the Soviet Union has made a weighty contribution to the cause of developing relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia and between the CPSU and the COPWE. Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and the COPWE and Commander in Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, handed K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an invitation to pay an official friendly visit to Socialist Ethiopia. The invitation was gratefully accepted. (3 Apr 84, pp. 1 and 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #065, 3 Apr 84, pp. J1-5)

Visit Over



(Text) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, left Moscow 31 March. He had been in the Soviet Union on a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Mengistu Haile Mariam was warmly seen off at the steps of the aircraft at Vnukovo airport by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR Foreign Minister; V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Ye. K. Ligachev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The guest was also seen off by I.Ye. Polyakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.F. Vasilyev, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, and V.V. Fedorchuk, USSR Ministers; V.P. Lakhtin, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Gosplan; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, Deputy Chief of the CPSU Central Committee

International Section; A.I. Kachanov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; L.F. Ilichev, V.I. Petrov, and M.A. Timofeyev, USSR Deputy Ministers; K.Ye. Fomichenko, USSR Ambassador to the Socialist Ethiopia; V.M. Vasev, D.S. Nikiforov, and Yu.N. Chernyakov, members of the USSR Foreign Ministry Collegium; and other officials. Among the farewell party was Nesibu Taye, Ethiopian Ambassador to the USSR. The Ethiopian and USSR state flags were raised at the airport. (1 Apr 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #066, 4 Apr 84, pp. J4-5)

Aftermath of Mengistu Visit

(Excerpt) The working visit of President Mengistu was the center of attention in Ethiopia's mass media. The Ethiopian Herald published the full text of the joint Soviet-Ethiopian communique. Mengistu's visit to the Soviet Union ushered in a new era of the development of Soviet and Ethiopian friendship, said COPWE Central Committee member Vorka Ferede in an interview with a TASS correspondent. (4 Apr 84, p. 4)

Trade Exhibition

(Text) An exhibition of Soviet trade products is taking place in Addis Ababa. It is sponsored by Ethiopian trade organizations with the resources of Soviet export. The all-union society, "Technointorg," is demonstrating more than 200 models, including radio receivers, electronic devices, photo technology, watches, etc. The goal of the exhibition is to expand trade relations between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia. (5 Apr 84, p. 4)

Leaders Greet Mengistu on Ethiopian Victory Day

(Excerpt) We send you, Comrade Mengistu, the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People, Provisional Military Administrative Council, the Council of Ministers, and the friendly people of Socialist Ethiopia cordial comradely congratulations on the important holiday, Victory Day. Soviet people have invariably nourished sentiments of profound respect for the heroic past of the Ethiopian people and their courageous struggle for freedom and independence against the colonial aggressors and fascist aggression. The glorious traditions of that struggle are organically linked with the present stage of your country's development and with the defense of its revolutionary gains from the intrigues of the hostile forces of imperialism and external and internal reaction. We are sure that the relations of close friendship and combat solidarity between the Soviet Union and Socialist Ethiopia will continue to develop and strengthen successfully for the benefit of our countries' peoples and in the interests of universal peace, freedom, and progress.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. (6 Apr 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #069, 9 Apr 84, p. J1)

Party Relations

(Excerpt) Relations between COPWE and the CPSU are based on principles of equality, brotherhood and mutual respect, writes the Ethiopian Herald. (7 Apr 84, p. 5)

Fight Against Illiteracy

(Text) Illiteracy has decreased from 93 percent to 37.6 percent of the population in Ethiopia since the campaign to wipe it out began in 1979. This month, the 11th stage began which covers 1,600,000 inhabitants in rural areas. More than 2,500 new centers have opened in which classes are taught by 25,000 instructors. Simultaneously, the campaign continues in urban centers where, in accordance with a resolution of the Second Congress of COPWE, illiteracy should be eliminated completely by September of this year. (17 Apr 84, p. 5)

Guinea

Guinean Officials Study USSR Agriculture

(Text) A delegation of secretaries of the Democratic Party of Guinea (PDG) federations headed by S. Keita, member of the PDG Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union 11 through 22 March in accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the PDG. It familiarized itself with experience of the CPSU's work in the leadership of agriculture. In addition to Moscow, the delegation visited the Tajik SSR. The Guinean comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department and International Department, the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Procurement, and the Tsentrosoyuz. The delegation visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and cultural, education, and scientific research establishments. The Guinean guests pointed out that the Soviet people's achievements in building a society of developed socialism and in fulfilling the food program made a big impression on them. They evaluated highly the peace-loving foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the Soviet Union's assistance to the peoples of Africa in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism for the strengthening of national independence. (23 Mar 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily, #061, 28 Mar 84, p. J2)

Death of Sekou Toure

(Text) In Conakry, the death of General Secretary of the Guinean Democratic Party and President Sekou Toure was announced. Radio Conakry reported that Sekou Toure died while undergoing surgery in the United States (state of Ohio). (28 Mar 84, p. 5)

Prime Minister Appointed as Head of State

(Text) The Politburo of the Guinean Democratic Party and the Government of Guinea, during a joint sitting in Conakry, appointed temporarily Prime Minister Lansana Beavogui as head of state. This decision was made in connection with the death in the United States of Sekou Toure and in accordance with the constitutional statutes on the order of authority in the country. (29 Mar 84, p. 4)

Condolences to Family

(Text) To Comrade Andre Toure

Please accept profound condolences on the grave loss which has befallen your family and the entire Guinean people. We grieve with you at the untimely death

of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, outstanding leader of Guinea, prominent leader of Africa, and friend of the Soviet Union.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers (30 Mar 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #065, 3 Apr 84, p. J8)

Government Condolences on Death of Sekou Toure

(Excerpt) On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people, we express profound condolences to the Democratic Party of Guinea, the People's National Assembly, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Guinea, and the entire Guinean people on their grave loss--the untimely death of Comrade Ahmed Sekou Toure, General Secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, prominent statesman and politician of free Africa, fighter for freedom and friendship among the peoples, and friend of the Soviet Union.

We voice the confidence that the ideals for which President Ahmed Sekou Toure fought will be embodied in the deeds of his comrades in arms and in the creative work of the millions of Guinean working people. (30 Mar 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #065, 3 Apr 84, p. J7)

Soviet Delegation Attends Funeral

(Excerpt) On 29 March, a Soviet state and party delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee member I.V. Kapitonov and Supreme Presidium representative B. Jazuliev left for Conakry. The delegation will attend the funeral of the deceased President Sekou Toure. (30 Mar 84, p. 4)

Leader's Death

(Excerpt) The capital of Guinea is in deep mourning because of the death of its leader. In the People's Palace, where the coffin is lying in state, tens of thousands from all walks of life are paying their respects. (30 Mar 84, p. 4)

Soviet Delegation Attends Funeral

(Excerpt) The Soviet party and state delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary I.V. Kapitonov and Supreme Soviet Presidium representative B. Jazkuliev arrived in Conakry for the funeral of Guinean President Sekou Toure. Talks were held between the Soviet delegation and Lansana Beavogui during which deep condolences were expressed over the death of Sekou Toure, who was prominent in state and political activities in free Africa, the struggle for peace and friendship, and who was a friend of the Soviet Union. (31 Mar 84, p. 4)

USSR Delegation Returns Home

(Excerpt) The Soviet delegation which was in Guinea for the funeral of Sekou Toure left Conakry. The delegation was seen off by S. Behanzin, Minister of Agro-Pastoral Farms and Agricultural Cooperatives, A.D. Balde, Minister of Domestic Trade, and other party and state leaders.

In Moscow, the delegation was met by CPSU Central Committee Secretary N.I. Rishkov, Supreme Soviet Presidium Deputy Chairman I.Y. Polyakov, and other officials. (2 Apr 84, p. 2)

Coup in Guinea

(Excerpt) According to a France-Presse report on the coup in Guinea, the armed forces decided to take over the government, creating the Military Committee of National Redemption and dismissing the Guinean Democratic Party and Parliament. A representative announced the suspension of the Guinean constitution and activities of mass organizations as well as the closure of the borders and the airport.

France-Presse notes that this coup occurred over a period of several days following the death of Sekou Toure. The whereabouts of Prime Minister L. Beavogui and the members of his cabinet are unknown. (4 Apr 84, p. 5)

New Committee Members Chosen

(Excerpt) Radio Conakry reports that the appointment of members of the Military Committee of National Redemption took place on 3 April in Conakry. Eighteen representatives of the military forces were included. The Committee is headed by Lansana Conte. (5 Apr 84, p. 5)

Situation Normalizing

(Text) The situation in Guinea is gradually normalizing following the accession to power of representatives of the armed forces in the country. State establishments and stores are working, and telephone and telegraph communications are functioning. The curfew is still in force. The international airport and the borders are closed. The Military Committee of National Redemption has published a communique setting the main aims of the country's new leadership. The communique confirms the total adherence of the country's new leadership to the principles of the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement. Guinea will actively support all national liberation movements in Africa, the Near East, and other regions. The Military Committee of National Redemption today announced the composition of the new Guinean Government, which includes 25 representatives of the Armed Forces and eight civilians. Colonel Lansana Conte has become President of the Republic, and Colonel Diarra Traore Prime Minister. (6 Apr 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #069, 9 Apr 84, p. J2)

New Regulations

(Excerpt) The first meeting of the new government took place in Conakry. Radio Conakry reported that questions of the internal political situation following the takeover by the military were discussed. The new government is banning the activities of trade unions. (7 Apr 84, p. 5)

Kenya

Credentials Presented

(Text) Mwabili Kisaka, Kenyan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin on 30 March. The presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and M. Kisaka were followed by a friendly conversation in which T.N. Menteshashvili, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and V.F. Stukalin, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister, took part. (31 Mar 84, p. 4, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Daily Report, #068, 6 Apr 84, p. J2)

Madagascar

Killer Storm

(Text) Tropical cyclone Kamisy hit Madagascar, killing 50 people. (21 Apr 84, p. 5)

Mali

CPSU Anniversary Greetings

(Excerpt) The CPSU Central Committee sends congratulations to the National Council and to all activists of the UDPM in connection with a noteworthy event, the fifth anniversary of the founding of the UDPM. Under the UDPM's leadership, the Malian people stand for the consolidation of their country's national independence and economic self-reliance and for social progress and rebuff the intrigues of imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism. Under conditions when the international situation has worsened sharply through the fault of the imperialist forces, Mali is a fitting contribution to the struggle to avert thermonuclear catastrophe and to achieve a lasting peace on earth. On the day of the celebration of the UDPM's fifth anniversary, Soviet people express to you, dear comrades, sentiments of their unfailing solidarity. May the friendly ties between Mali and the Soviet Union and between the CPSU and the UDPM strengthen and develop for the good of our countries' peoples! (1 Apr 84, p. 1, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #068, 6 Apr 84, pp J2-3)

Mozambique

Message to the People of Mozambique

(Excerpt) The Fourth Congress of FRELIMO addressed the Central Committee Politburo of the Party and the people of Mozambique, calling for the mobilization of all forces for the implementation of Congress decisions. Among the most important tasks are development of industry agricultural production, price reductions, development of Socialist competition, and provision to the population of basic commodities. (26 Mar 84, p. 4)

Namibia

Worthless Commodity

(Text) The UN regional symposium on the subject "The Illegal Occupation of Namibia--A Threat to International Peace and Security" has ended in the Tanzanian city of Arusha. The meeting's participants issued an appeal to African countries and the earth's peaceloving peoples to step up their political support for Namibia's patriots in their struggle against the apartheid regime and its patrons, the Western powers. In the international arena, the final communique says, it is recommended that support be given to the unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution No. 435, which contains the demand that independence be granted to Namibia under the international organization's supervision. Nevertheless, facts show that the Pretoria authorities and their Washington protectors are doing everything possible to exclude the United Nations from the solution of the Namibian problem and to isolate the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO), sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, from participating in determining the country's future. Washington has lately taken the path of direct interference in the affairs of the territory, opening a permanent US mission in Windhoek, Namibia's administrative center. At the same time the South African authorities have presented the idea of convening a so-called "regional conference" on Namibia.

South Africa's Prime Minister P. Botha has proposed that Angola, UNITA and the puppet "internal parties" in Namibia be involved in participating in the conference. An attempt is being made to put SWAPO on a par with the six-party groups which, with help from the South African authorities, forms the so-called "multiparty conference." Obviously, this is an intention to substitute a crude surrogate for the just UN solution in order to perpetuate the apartheid regime's domination in that territory. South Africa's latest trick has received total support from the US Administration. The continent's frontline states and SWAPO, however, hold different opinions and are striving for a real, not a bogus, solution to the Namibian problem. Pretoria is offering a clearly worthless commodity. Inventing with Washington's help various "conditions" which are unrelated to the solution of the Namibian question, the South African racists are pulling the knot of the problem even tighter. The maneuvers by the Pretoria authorities and their patrons are the tactics of the doomed. The latest word in determining Namibia's fate will be spoken by its people. (11 Apr 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #073, 13 Apr 84, p. J1)

Nujoma Speaks in Paris

(Summary) SWAPO President Sam Nujoma, holding a press conference in Paris, spoke about the struggle of the organization against South African occupation of Namibia. (16 Apr 84, p. 5)

Republic of South Africa (African National Congress)

Tambo Statement

(Text) A just and durable peace in southern Africa is impossible so long as the main source of tension in the region, the apartheid regime in South Africa, exists, stated Oliver Tambo, President of the African National Congress (ANC), at

a press conference in London. The diplomatic maneuvers which the Pretoria government has been resorting to of late, he said, do not at all signify that the racists are renouncing the use of war to establish their domination in the south of the continent. Only the liberation of South Africa and Namibia will open the way to stability and progress in the region. The oppressed people of South Africa are fully resolved under ANC leadership to step up the struggle against apartheid using every possible means, including armed actions. We call on all democratic and peaceloving forces in the world to redouble their efforts to isolate the racist regime and give effective support to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia engaged in struggle and to the frontline states. The boycott of Pretoria in the economic, cultural, and sporting fields is of great significance in this respect. O. Tambo rejected the fabrications of the racists and their Western protectors to the effect that the antiapartheid fighters are using the frontline states' territory when carrying out combat operations. ANC actions, he stated, are planned and carried out in South Africa itself. (25 Mar 84, p. 5, and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report, #065, 3 Apr 84, p. J11)

Republic of South Africa

Student Activist Arrested

(Excerpt) Africa Now reports that South Africa is preparing a legal reprisal against one of the organizers of the student movement in Soweto, Pule Monama. Security police burst into the house where Monama was living and charged him with possession of forbidden literature, including a book by Lenin. (20 Apr 84, p. 4)

Senegal

New League Congress

(Excerpt) In support of peace initiatives, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, aiming for the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, disarmament, the creation of an atmosphere of confidence and the expanding of cooperation between nations, sent delegates to Dakar in Senegal for the first Congress of the Democratic League--the Movement for the Creation of a Workers' Party. The Congress decided the program of the League in which it is emphasized that its activities will operate under the same democratic, patriotic and revolutionary forces as the unions and other organizations of Senegal. (11 Apr 84, p. 5)

Sierra Leone

New Ambassador

(Text) On 2 April, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union from Sierra Leone, Sorso Ibrahim Konte, arrived in the Kremlin to present his credentials to I.Y. Polyakov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. After the presentation, friendly talks took place in which Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary T.N. Menteshashvili and Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister L.F. Iliehev participated. (3 Apr 84, p. 4)

Uganda

Prime Minister in Moscow

(Excerpt) Prime Minister Otema Allimadi arrived in Moscow on 12 April. He was met at the airport by I.I. Bodul of the Soviet Council of Ministries and other officials, as well as by Ugandan representatives in the Soviet Union. (13 Apr 84, p. 7)

Zambia

Presentation of Credentials

(Text) On 4 April, the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Zambia, Fain Mushaukva Liboma, presented his credentials to USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman V.V. Kuznetsov in the Kremlin. After the presentation and speeches by Liboma and Kuznetsov, a friendly talk took place in which Supreme Soviet Presidium Secretary T.N. Menteshashvili and Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister L.F. Iliechev participated. (5 Apr 84, p. 4)